

MD/JAG/FS/JC/30/3B)
RGLW/AKS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED AT
HONGKONG FROM SEPTEMBER 1941 UNTIL APRIL 1944.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Lieutenant-colonel CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON, Royal Army Medical Corps, with permanent address at : Care of Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Bankers (Holt's Branch), WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1, MAKE OATH and say as follows :-

1. I was Senior British Medical Officer at HONGKONG and commanded BOWEN ROAD Hospital there from April 1939 and I was active in this capacity at BOWEN ROAD Hospital, HONGKONG when HONGKONG capitulated to the Japanese on 25 December 1941.
2. I remained at BOWEN ROAD from 25 December 1941 until 8 August 1942. I was then moved to ARGYLL STREET CAMP, known as Camp 'N', on the mainland where I stayed from 8 August 1942 until 20 April 1944. I then was transferred to SHAMSHUIPO Camp, known as Camp 'S' on the mainland where I remained for nine days. I left SHAMSHUIPO en route for JAPAN on 29 April 1944.
3. I now see before me two statements signed respectively by Miss A. F. GORDON, Territorial Army Nursing Service, and Mrs. J. ANDREWS-LEVINGE, marked respectively 'A' and 'B' and exhibited to this affidavit. I have many times spoken to both these ladies and they have described to me in person all the incidents to which they refer in their statements.
4. I now see before me copies of statements made by :
No. 7262319 - Serjeant T.R. CUNNINGHAM, Royal Army Medical Corps;
No. 7262538 - Corporal N.J. LEATH, Royal Army Medical Corps;
No. 7259991 - Serjeant H. PEASEGOOD, Royal Army Medical Corps; and
No. 7262360 - Serjeant J. H. ANDERSON, Royal Army Medical Corps.

These copies are marked respectively 'C' to 'F' inclusive and are attached as exhibits to this affidavit.

I myself have discussed with these four Royal Army Medical Corps non-commissioned officers the conditions and experiences which they relate in their statements and can confirm that they mentioned these matters to me personally.

5. Some time in January 1942 Officers, Other Ranks, Nursing Staff and Patients at BOWEN ROAD were called upon by the Japanese to sign a statement to the effect that, as prisoners of war, we would make no attempt to escape. Nearly everybody refused to sign. However, we the medical staff agreed to an amended statement whereby we agreed not to attempt to escape while employed in the hospital. After we had signed the amended statement I know that all up-patients were taken in the heat of mid-day to an open space and a threat was made that they would be kept there until they signed the original form of affidavit. The Senior Naval Officer by the name of Captain CAMPBELL and the Senior Canadian Officer were taken away and were interrogated

and, I understand, that they eventually signed under duress by reason of a threat that collective punishment would otherwise ensue. The Japanese who presented the ultimatum to me regarding the signing of the "no escape" affidavit was, I think, Lieutenant SAWADA who was Commandant of the hospital, and a Japanese corporal by the name of CIANO.

6. There was brought to BOWEN ROAD Hospital soon after Christmas 1941 a Canadian soldier; he was riddled with machine-gun bullets the wounds being infected with maggots. He was treated and eventually recovered. He subsequently told me that a number of Canadian prisoners who had surrendered were tied up together and machine-gunned in a heap. All were killed except him and he was left for dead.

7. A few days after Christmas 1941 I was informed by some of the civilian medical staff that they had seen the remains of some British officers who had been decapitated.

8. During the time that I was a prisoner at BOWEN ROAD Hospital I remained there and did not go out except with express permission and on the authority of a Pass which was given to me; the result was that I was rarely out of the hospital. I did make a visit with the Senior Japanese Medical Officer, a Major KORNISH, to STANLEY Prison, the internees' Camp and to the Japanese Headquarters. There, Major KORNISH interrogated me but his questions were quite proper; I do not complain of him. I must say, however, that the Japanese pursued an obstructive policy throughout and always met any objections which I submitted with threats of collective punishment. Save for reduced rations and the curtailment of our amusements and sports these threats were not carried out.

9. On 26 and 27 December 1941 I asked for permission to allow parties to go out to collect our wounded but permission was refused. Later I obtained permission to collect wounded who had been reported.

10. There was located at the SILESIA MISSION in HONGKONG a very large reserve of medical stores. About May or June 1942 a serious epidemic of diphtheria broke out at SHAMSHUIPO Camp. I had no contact with SHAMSHUIPO Camp but the Japanese sent to me cases whom I discovered were suffering from skin conditions affected by diphtheria organisms. Moreover, I heard rumours of the epidemic at SHAMSHUIPO. I several times asked both Lieutenant SAWADA and Corporal CIANO that anti-diphtheria serum - forming part of the said reserve store - should be made available. I was informed that this was impossible because the Japanese Navy had taken over the store.

11. On 8 August 1942 I was removed from BOWEN ROAD to ARGYLL STREET Camp (Camp 'N') on the mainland where I remained until 20 April 1944. There were thirteen medical officers there and I was the Senior Medical Officer.

12. During the whole time that I was senior medical officer at Camp 'N' the medicines provided were grossly inadequate to cope with the number of diseases caused by malnutrition, and such diseases as beri beri, palagra and failing vision. On dozens of occasions I have sent in official requests for drugs and increased diet to Colonel TOKENUGA and Captain SAITO who were, respectively, the Commandant and medical officer of all the camps in the area. These requests met with no response at all. I was, however, able to obtain some supplies of drugs

surreptitiously. Rations were extremely short during most of this period; in 1944 the grain ration fell as low as 480 grammes per head per diem. The calorific value of the ration in 1944 was 1556 ; in April and May 1944 it fell as low as 1348. The minimum calorific value to maintain health is estimated at 2500 per diem. The protein consumption was estimated at .5 grammes per kiloweight. One gramme is considered to be the minimum. These figures show that the food supplied was an absolute starvation diet. Had we been unable to obtain food from other sources there would have been many deaths from actual starvation. However, we were able to supplement the starvation ration from the canteen and from food parcels. This addition was just sufficient to support life; nevertheless, we always had many cases of deficiency diseases. The average loss of weight among the prisoners was approximately thirty-five pounds.

13. During the time that I was at Camp 'N' the total number of Red Cross packages received was one and one-fifth per prisoner. Enormous quantities of Red Cross parcels were stored at HOLTS WHARF, KOWLOON on the mainland. These were freely taken by the Japanese. I have seen Japanese consuming the contents of Red Cross parcels and I have ----- seen empty Red Cross packages in refuse bins behind the Japanese Prison Headquarters. All the Japanese there, including Colonel TOKENUGA, in my opinion, were involved.

14. While I was at Camp 'N' there were at least a dozen cases of ruptured gastric ulcers and acute appendicitis requiring immediate operations. Every time most dangerous delay was experienced because the Japanese refused to allow the matter to be dealt with at once. The Japanese directly responsible for this was Captain SAITO. No bearers were given to carry the patients to the theatre in the Indian Prisoner of War Camp which was a half to three-quarters of a mile away, and the surgeon, his assistant and the anaesthetist were obliged to carry the patients.

15. I have read the affidavit made on 23 November 1945 by Lieutenant-colonel F. D. FIELD, Royal Artillery. I confirm :

(a) Paragraph 7 of the said affidavit. In this connection I remember that I tried to send Colonel NEWMAN's tooth-brush and shaving kit to him at STANLEY Gaol but was told by the Interpreter (probably NOMURA) that Colonel NEWMAN would have no need of these.

(b) Paragraph 8 of the said affidavit. In addition I would say that Colonel LEVETT, Royal Corps of Signals, Commander W. I. CROWTHER, R. N. Retires, Captain WOODWARD, Indian Medical Service, also Lieutenant-colonel FIELD, Royal Artillery, were also removed from Camp 'N' in connection with this enquiry, kept in solitary confinement for three weeks in very severe conditions, starved and ill-treated. When I saw them three weeks later they were in very poor condition. These officers had been sworn to secrecy as regards their treatment. The Japanese responsible were the KEMPETAI.

(c) Paragraph 14 of the said affidavit is confirmed in its entirety.

16. During the nine days I was in SHANSHUIPO before leaving for TOKYO I asked a Japanese interpreter named HASEGAWA whether he could obtain for me any mail as I had received no letters for over a year. HASEGAWA was most helpful and kind; he promised to look and later produced to me nineteen letters. These he obtained from the Japanese Headquarters. It was, therefore, clear to me that the mail to the prisoners was being retained there. He told me that there were sacks of mail at the Japanese Headquarters.

17. The following persons might be able to give useful evidence in regard to conditions at HONGKONG :-

Dr. SELWYN-CLARKE, D. M. S. (Civil), HONGKONG, who, I believe, is now at the EMPRESS CLUB, DOVER STREET, LONDON;

Miss DYSON, now of Queen Alexander's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was at STANLEY INTERNMENT CAMP and, previously my matron at BOWEN ROAD ;

Miss KELLY, - - whose present address is "The COTTAGE", Betchworth, SURREY .

Major D. C. BOWIE, Royal Army Medical Corps, who followed me at BOWEN ROAD Hospital and would be likely to be able to give useful evidence.

18. I would describe Lieutenant SAWADA as aged about thirty-two height five feet six or seven inches; weight 120 pounds; black hair; wore glasses; clean shaven; sallow complexion fairly lightly built.

I would describe Corporal CIANO as aged about twenty-two or twenty-three; height five feet; stockily built; weight 120 pounds. I believe he was a chemical laboratory student before the war. He was clean-shaven and did not wear glasses.

SWORN by the aforesaid CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of WESTMINSTER)
this ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER 1945.)

(SIGNED) C. O. SHACKLETON.

BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT,
Captain Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

(signed) R. G. del-Wormell, Major
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

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香港

セドリック・オーヴァートン・シャクルトン

/CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON/

私ハ本籍ロンドン市サウス・ウエスト・タニバーフ・
ホワイトホール街居住銀行業(ホルワ支店)ウライビニ
社員付英軍軍醫部附 陸軍中佐 セドリック・オーヴァー
トン・シャクルトン /CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON/
デアルガ宣誓、ニ次、如ク述ベル。

一、私ハ香港、先仕英軍軍醫將校デ一九三九年四月
カラ同地デボーウエン・ロード病院ヲ主宰シテ居タ。ソ
デ香港ガ一九四二年十二月二十五日日本軍ニ降服シタ當時
私ハ此、貴格デ香港 ボーウエン・ロード 病院ニ勤務シテ
居タ。

二、私ハ ボーウエン・ロードニ一九四二年 十二月二十五日カラ
一九四二年八月八日迄残留シタ。私ハ其レカラ本
ニ、「N」收容所ト稱スルヤルギール・ストリート收
容所ニ移サレ其処ニ私ハ一九四二年八月八日カラ

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一九四四年四月二十日迄居タ。私ハ其レカラ本土
「」收容所、名、アルスワンシエボ（三水浦）
收容所（移サレ、其処ニ私ハ九日間居タ。私ハ一九四
四年四月二十九日三水浦（）ヲ日本へ向けテ出発シタ。

三 私ハ私、面会ニ現在夫々属領軍看護團附
エー・エフ・ゴルドン嬢 / A. F. GORDON / 及び ミー・アブリー
スーレヴィング / J. ANDREWS-LEVINGE / 夫人が署
名シ、夫々「A」及び「B」、符號カ附ケニシタニ通、
陳述書ヲ認メル。此、二通ハ此、供述書、證據
トミテ提出サレタモ、デアル。私ハ屢々兩婦人ト語
リ、彼女等ハ私ニ對シ直接彼女等、陳述書中ニ彼
女等が言及シテイル事件ニ就テ話ミテ呉レタ。

四 私ハ私、面会ニ下名等ニ依リ爲サレタ陳述書、
寫ヲ認メル。

七二六二五三九號 英國軍軍醫部 附軍曹 テー・アール
カニンガム / T. R. CUNNINGHAM / 七二六二五三九號 ^{英國軍軍醫部附} 任

七二五九九九一
英國軍軍醫部 附軍曹 エ・ピー・スーパース
/ H. PEASEGOOD /

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No 3.

七三六三三六〇號 英國軍軍醫部附軍營ニテ、エドワード・
J. H. ANDERSON 此、高シハ夫々「じヨリF」
迄ヲ含メテ番號ヲ附ケテシテ居リ。此、供述書、證
據トシテ添附サシテ居ル。

私自身ハ此、四人、英國軍軍醫部附下士官ト彼等
ガ彼等、陳述書中ニ述ベタ状況ヲ経験ニ就テ證シ
而シテ彼等ガ私ニ直接此等ノ事件ヲ證シタト云フ
コトヲ確言シ得ンモ、デアル。

五、一九四二年一月、或ル日ボ、ウエニロード、將校、下士官兵、
看護班職員及ニ患者達ハ日本人カヲ一通、陳述書ニ
署名スルヲ呼ビサシメ。陳述書ト云フ、ハ停廢カトシテ
私達ハ逃亡ヲ企圖ミナイト云フ趣旨ノモノ、デアッタ。
殆ド誰モカ署名ヲ拒ンタ。然レニ作ラ。私達軍醫部
職員ハ訂正陳述書ニ同意シタ。其レニヨリテ私達ハ
病院ニ勤務シテ居ル間ハ逃亡ヲ企圖ミナイト云フコトニ
同意シタ、デアル。私達ハ書キ直シタ陳述書ニ署名
シテカラ、私ハ輕症患者ガ全部ヲ外、真晝ノ光天ニ
引キ出サシタ、アッタ、ヲ知ッテイル。シカモ彼等ガ

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口述書、原本ニ署名スル迄ハ其処ニ立セテ置クト云フ
矢張りミタ感カミヲ受ケタリデアリタ。 キヤンパベル大佐
ト云フ高級海軍將校、及びカナダ 高級將校が連
シ去ラシ訓問ヲ受ケタリデアリタ。 ソニテ私、團長
デハ彼等ハ應ミサケレハ總テ集團的處罰ヲ受ケル
デアラウ懸念 為メ脅迫、下ニ署名シタリデアリタ
「逃亡ミサイ」ト云フ口述書ニ署名スルコトニ付テ私ニ最
後通牒ヲ突ツケタリ日本人ハ病院長、澤田中尉ト
ナリ^{phonetic}ト云フ日本人伍長デアリタト思フ。

六、「ホーウニ・ロード」病院（ハ一九四一年）クリスマス後間モ
無ク一人、「カナダ」兵が連シテ来ラシタ。 彼ハ機関銃彈
デ穴ヲウケニサシ、傷口ニハ蛆が附着シテ居タ。 彼ハ
治療ヲ受ケ結局回復シタ。 彼ハ其、後私ニ降服シタ
多數ノカナダ兵俘虜ガ一揃ニ傳ラシ一塊ニナツテ機
関銃掃射ヲ受ケタコトヲ語ッタ。 彼以外全部殺サシ
彼ハ死、瀕ニ放置サシタ。

七、一九四一年、クリスマス數日後、私ハ一般人臨床班職
員、或者カラ彼等が自ヲ斬ラシタ英國人將校、

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屍骸若干ヲ見タト云フコトヲ聞イタ。

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十二. 私カ「N」收容所、高級軍醫將校デアッタ全期
間中、給與ヲ受ケタ醫藥ハ栄養不良ニ原因スル症
症、疾病、及ビ脚氣「ハラゲ」視力減退等、諸
疾患等、治療ニ患者ニ比シテ全然不適當デアッタ。
数十回私ハ醫藥ト食糧、増量ヲ夫々同地並全收容所
ノ指揮者及ビ軍醫デアッタトケヌカ^{phonetic}陸軍大佐及齋
藤大尉ニ対シテ公式ニ要請シタ。三等、要請ニ
對シ何等ノ應答モ得ラレナカッタ。私ハ然レ乍ラ
内密ニ多少藥、給與ヲ受ケルコトホ出来タ。食糧
ハ此、期間、大部分非常ニ不足デアッタ。一九四四年
ニハ穀類、糧食ハ一人一日當リ四八。瓦、地位ニ
格ナリ。一九四四年ニ入ツテカラ糧食、「カロリー」價ハ
一五五六トナッタ。一九四四年、四月及ビ五月ニ於テ
ハ其レホ一三四八ニ低下シタ。健康保持、為、最
モ「カロリー」價ハ一日當リ二五。ト看ニシテ居ル。

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蛋白質消費量、体重一増量りの五割に見積
りしデイク。一食が最少限と考へし居ルデキ。
是等、数値より給與、食ふが絶対飢餓食デアルコトが
ワカル。若し私達を他、示面より糧食ヲ得ルコトが出来
ずカバタトミクニバ、實際、飢餓デ多クノ者が死亡
ミクニ違ヒナシ。然し乍ら私達ハ適保ト食糧小包ト
デ飢餓食ヲ補フコトが出来タ。是ノ増量が漸ク生命
ヲ支ヘルニ定ルモノゾク。其ノニモ拘ニス私達ハ常ニ多ク
ノ栄養不良ニ因ル疾患、る例ニ出會フ。俘虜間
ノ平均体重減ハ約五五封なデアツタ。

十三、私カ「エヌ」收容所ニ居タ期間、派サレタ赤十字小包、
全數ハ俘虜一人當リ一個五令、一、割デアツタ。
赤十字小包、莫大ノ量が本エ、ク、ル、ン(九龍?)
「ホルツ」波止場ニ積ミシヲ知タ。是等、モノが自
由ニ日本人ニヨリ持去リシタ。私ハ日本人が赤十字
小包ノ中味ヲ消費シテ居ルヲ見タシ。又私ハ
空ニナツタ赤十字小包が日本、俘虜司令所、
後、塵捨場ニアルヲ見タ。トケ又が大佐ヲ會

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ム其処、全日本人之ニ加ハツテ居ルモノト私に見
イル

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十六、私亦東京へ去登スル亦三水浦？ニ居タ九日間

ニ、私ハ長谷川ト云フ日本、通譯ニ私が一自以上
モ手紙ヲ受テ取ラナイ、デ何カ私ニ対スル郵便
カアレバ兵士ノ様ニ彼ニ頼ニダ。長谷川ハ非常ニ親
切デ捜スコトヲ約束シ、後ニナツテ私ニ十九通ノ手
紙ヲ持ツテ来テ呉シタ。是等ハ彼が日本、司令部
カラ受取ツタモノデアッタ。其レ故ニ俘虜ニ対スル
郵便ハ其処ニ保留サレテ居タト云フコトが明
カデアル。彼ハ私ニ郵便袋が日本、司令部ニアル
コトヲ告グテ呉シタ。

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